

# The Evening Bulletin.

Which is incorporated the "Independent."

DANIEL LOGAN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, - OCT. 16, 1895.

## SAKI AND PROHIBITION.

An article from a San Francisco paper, reprinted in yesterday's BULLETIN, related the apprehensions felt by California wine producers at the fact of the Japanese saki trade's encroachments on their business with these islands, also at the reports of a possible total prohibition enactment at the regular session of the Hawaiian Legislature. Against both menaces to their business the California wine men threaten a movement for the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. The saki question is a difficult one, in view of the "most favored nation" treaty with Japan, but unless it is satisfactorily dealt with in some way—both in the interests of the Hawaiian people's health and of the Californian wine merchants' goodwill—this country will be likely to suffer. As for the prohibition scare, it is not likely to come to anything beyond, perhaps, some measure for the abatement of generally recognized evils of the legalized liquor traffic, together with more stringent provisions added to the law against the unlicensed sale of strong drink. This country's experience with opium prohibition will probably deter the Legislature, even if a majority may believe in the principle, from making the experiment of outlawing the importation, sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages. At the same time such remedies for the evils arising from the liquor traffic as the Gothenberg system and the South Carolina dispensary plan might be discussed with advantage in the Legislature.

## OBSERVATIONS.

Another practical letter on the Nuuanu bed and border improvements will be found in this issue.

Emma square fence and the high school wall are very well as they are until money can be spared from more important objects.

In a Supreme Court decision elsewhere reported a point of law is elucidated which it is important should be generally understood.

At latest accounts a lawsuit was pending in San Francisco, relative to a million dollar estate held in trust for two minor children, which would turn upon the scope of the word "manage." The power to manage the property given to the trustees by the will they contended gave them authority to sell property belonging to the estate without any order of court.

Captain Smith would seem to be completely exonerated from the charges preferred against him by two late employees on the dredger. Less harm is done him by letting his enemies come out in the open, which has given him an opportunity of the most public exculpation, than by having them circulate damaging reports about him in private which could never be fully overtaken.

A San Francisco paper says: "Applied to Hawaii, there is something fascinating in Captain Cross' proposition that the islands annex themselves to the United States. It is somewhat different from the ordinary process, however." It would be like a small

boy trying to steal a ride on the hind springs of a wagon. Uncle Sam might give his whip a back flourish that would make Hawaii let go suddenly.

Delays are not dangerous when they cause avoidance of costly blunders. Deliberation is wanted in the Nuuanu stream and harbor improvement matters. Be sure you are right, then go ahead.

Some interesting information regarding the great drainage canal of Chicago is given elsewhere by a correspondent. Besides the object of drainage, the canal is ultimately intended to be a waterway for commerce, by way of the Mississippi river, between Chicago and the Gulf of Mexico. Canada has taken alarm at the prospect of the lowering of water in the great lakes by the canal.

Harbor improvements planned several years ago near the entrance should be completed before the heavy expense of digging out new docks on the Iwilei flats is undertaken. If the whole commerce center is to be shifted to follow some of the theories afloat, the Government may as well dredge out the entrance to Pearl harbor at once.

Mexico and Central and South American countries are sometimes mentioned as importing cheap labor by the wholesale. Now and then a bonanza for skilled labor comes from those regions. Lately an application was made at the Free Labor Bureau in San Francisco for thirty carpenters at seven Mexican dollars a day, to go to San Jose de Guatemala for work on a Government contract and six months' employment guaranteed.

With regard to the recommendation of the Commercial Journal, that a skilled engineer ought to be employed to make estimates on certain discussed public works, some historical reminiscences come up. Tens of thousands of dollars were spent in the not remote past for the reports of skilled engineers upon the improvement of the water supply, only to have the costly reports discarded by administrations succeeding those that employed the high-priced talent. Other skilled engineers employed permanently on public works were driven from their places to make room for men who were never engineers, but whom it was deemed expedient by different administrations to reward for political services rendered.

## Bogus Leather in Shoes.

"For years," said a Maine manufacturer, "shoes of a cheap grade have been made of what is known as leather-board. It is a compressed paste. There is a factory in my State which turns out tons of it every month. Many of these shoes are sent to Central and South America and, as a matter of fact, thousands are sold here. "As long as the weather is dry they wear first rate, but when you strike a rain you are gone almost surely. Two wettings and you want to look out. When you invest in your summer shoes be sure they are what you want. Leather is expensive and you can't cover your feet with it for a trifle."—New York World.

## Pound Notice.

ONE BAY HORSE BRANDED S ON right hind quarter, white spot on forehead and on nose, two white spots on back, white spot on right fore foot, hind legs both white. One brown spotted horse, branded on right and left hind quarter, left hind leg white. Unless called for they will be sold on SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Public Pound. HENRY KUALI, Pound Master.

## ABOUT RIDER HAGGARD.

HIS CAREER IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF AFRICA.

At First His Books Were Failures in the Literary World of London.

Among those who have suffered the misfortune of being on the unpopular side in the recent parliamentary elections in England is the author of those once popular romances, "King Solomon's Mines" and the weird "She." Mr. Haggard stood for election in East Norfolk and his canvass was attended with various lively and exciting incidents which perhaps may serve him as the warp if not the woof for some future romance of real life, since they failed to serve his political purposes. He saved his head from being broken by some of his belligerent opponents in the canvass only to have it badly fractured in a political sense when they got at him at the polls.

If this sudden and calamitous ending to his political aspirations has the result of turning Mr. Haggard's energies into a literary channel again the reading public may gain more by his defeat than the House of Commons lost. Mr. Haggard has not been much in evidence lately in a literary sense, but the qualities manifested in the production of such remarkable stories as "King Solomon's Mines" and "Jess" surely justify the belief that we have not heard the last of this versatile and powerful writer. Mr. Haggard is still a young man, only 39 last March, and is therefore good for many more years of work, as life usually goes. It is worth noting in this connection that Mr. Haggard's first book was of a political character. It related to events in South Africa and appeared in 1882. It had no better success than the writer himself has had in politics recently.

Two years later he published "Dawn," and a year later "The Witch's Head," both stories of adventure. They caused not much comment. "Dawn" was rather crude, but "The Witch's Head" indicated that the power to write a stirring story for boys lay in the author. In the autumn of 1885 this power was revealed when "King Solomon's Mines" was published, a book that was highly praised by the critics and immediately acquired wide popularity. The presence of a new force in fiction was recognized, a force that brought freshness of method and great vigor and vitality of treatment to the development of an old idea—the hazardous search for a hidden treasure, which now nothing less than the diamonds mines from which King Solomon was supposed to have got his jewels. Such a story of daring adventure, however, in which the interest was not only maintained but was increased from the beginning to the end, was well-nigh unique, though it by no means represented the highest form of romance.

Writing of this story, which made him famous, Mr. Haggard says: "King Solomon's Mines" was written as an experiment in boys' books. It would be impossible for me to define where facts end and fiction begins in the work, as the two are very much mixed up together. I may add that its success was quite unexpected by me, as the work, undertaken at haphazard, was carried out at odd hours, for the most part after a long day at chambers.

Mr. Haggard's information regarding South African scenes and native character was gathered at first hand. For when only 19 Mr. Haggard accompanied Sir Henry Bulwer to Natal, and during the two succeeding years he served on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, the special commissioner to the Transvaal. He withdrew from the colonial service in 1879 and returning to London and marrying the only daughter of the late Major Margitson of Ditchingham House, Norfolk, became a practicing barrister of Lincoln's Inn.—Ex.

## Timely Topics

Judge Ogden of Oakland recently gave a young married woman some good advice when he refused to grant her a divorce. The couple had been married three years and were quite young, but they evidently got along about as well as most married people do. However, the young woman thought she ought to have a divorce and filed a complaint against her husband alleging cruelty. The specific facts set forth were that her husband frequently slapped her, whether playfully or not the complaint does not state, and that once he spoke crossly to her. This, however, was while the husband was putting up a stove, and therefore cannot be wondered at. On another occasion the young wife says her husband threatened her, but in answer to the Judge she explained he had only told her the proper thing to bring her under subjection would be to raise a family. But this poor husband's greatest offense lay in his feet. He had big ones according to his wife, and on one occasion he had the audacity to place them in her lap, and she said, "he had his boots off."

In refusing to grant a divorce on such trivial testimony Judge Ogden gave the wife a little fatherly lecture. "You can hardly expect the court to grant you a divorce upon such testimony. If we were to grant you a divorce upon that showing there would not be a couple in Oakland that would not be entitled to a divorce. It is impossible to find human nature that is ideally perfect. There are many little imperfections that education and association will smooth off, and married people must exercise forbearance and patience. Instead of widening the breach close it up. A young couple such as you are will find married life a very happy existence if you will return to your home and not do just what you have been doing heretofore."

That Oakland Judge had some sense, indeed it is apparent that his wisdom arose from experience. It is a pity there are not more like him. If there were there would be fewer divorces and more happy homes. What is home without a mother-in-law and the privilege of putting your feet on your wife's lap without putting your boots on first.

All of which reminds us of another little story. By the steamer Australia we have received one of the largest consignments of hardware ever landed on these fly specks of the Pacific. It comprises an assortment of plated ware, ideal coffee pots, three and five-thousand gallon tanks, steel wire cloth, flour sifters, blacksmith's bellows, wire mats, cutlery, feather dusters, hoe handles, California lawn sprinklers, lanterns, shovels, rice plows, bath tub enamel, Disston's No. 2 cane knives, mill saw files, sole leather and assorted goods such as varnishes, patent water closets, paint burner's, Hendry's mixed paints, hose in all sizes and qualities, metallic paint in oil and shooting coats.

We have also received a fresh shipment of "Tribune" and "Monarch" bicycles, with lamps and fittings of all kinds. All of the above goods are on the wharf and may be shipped to any port of the islands.

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## \$50 PRIZE.

The Joint Committee appointed to report upon designs for a Great Seal and Department Seal, invites suggestions for a design for a Great Seal of the Republic, and offers a prize of Fifty Dollars to be paid to the person whose design is accepted by the Legislature.

It is the opinion of the Committee that the seal should be about three inches in diameter, and that the present motto, "Eureka," be retained.

Competitors are requested to sign a non-dispute to their designs, and write their real names on a separate paper, enclosing the whole in a sealed envelope addressed to the Secretary of the Committee and marked "Design for Great Seal."

The competition will close on the 1st day of December, 1895.

Further information may be had of the Secretary.

A. G. W. ROBERTSON,  
122-1st Secretary of the Committee on Seals.

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